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# Of What Is Uncle Sam Thinking?

**Of the Boys and Girls of America.**

*AN AMERICAN BOY'S REVIEW.*

*WHAT IS CIVILIZATION, LIBERTY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL MAKING OF US?*

**Thoughts for Every Father and Mother of an American-Born Boy or Girl.**

*Written by*

Corlies Merritt.

# Of What Is Uncle Sam Thinking?

BY

CORLIES MERRITT.

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## TO THE READERS.

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THE motive prompting the writer to offer the contents of this little book is to solicit on the part of its readers their attention to our political, social, mental, moral and physical conditions, of the greatest importance to us as a race of human beings, fortunate enough to be in existence in America, where and when it is possible, by thorough understanding and united action, to attain a condition of independence, peace, progress and prosperity, the inherited right of every courageous and manly AMERICAN, who is devoted to the principles of FREEDOM, JUSTICE and the EQUALITY OF MAN, embodied in our American Declar-

ation of Independence and Constitution and By-Laws, which have brought within the territory of our Union every intelligent lover of these principles, who are here bidding defiance to the entire world, should it dispute America's merited position as the peer of all nations in strength, courage and intellect.

CORLIES MERRITT.

PORTLAND, Ore., 1893.

## CHAPTER I.

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THE ACKNOWLEDGED inability of the leaders and political organs of both the Democratic and Republican parties throughout the land to account at once for the announced annihilation of one and the complete victory of the other in the election of the President of the United States, to assume the responsibility of office on the fourth day of March, A.D., 1893, turned the attention of the writer to the national issue, and a perusal of a number of the leading newspapers, awakening his mind

to the importance of the existing conditions of the American family, politically, socially, mentally, morally and physically.

Looking to the matters pertaining to the welfare of the American, as an American, we will take into consideration the word AMERICAN and its definition, as given by Webster:

> **AMERICAN**—A native of America; originally applied to aboriginal inhabitants, but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America; and in a restricted sense to the inhabitants of the United States.

Of the utmost importance to the American is the commitment to memory of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and By-Laws governing this nation, which, to-day, stands alone on the principles of JUSTICE, LIBERTY and EQUALITY OF MAN.

In order to sustain these principles and our glorious nation we must show our zeal for

our country by exercising our best judgment, founded upon the careful study of Americanism, in voting for those to be placed in executive power in whom we have confidence. Those who will carry out their convictions as honest Americans, regardless of partyism or religious creed.

In the mind of every unprejudiced American to-day is the feeling that the downfall of the Republican party can be attributed to the boodlers, hypocrites and demagogues, whose only motives have been their own avariciousness and self-consideration.

We must awake to the importance of the example just set by the nation in demonstrating what reformations are possible here in this civilized and intelligent America, responding to the honest impulse of an American and down every political faction tending to dishonor its principles of right, showing its

leaders that the educated American is alive to their shortcomings.

Now is the time when we must strengthen our band of unionism and drive from our free soil every traitor to our cause and country.

With the installation of this new party we must have action taken on matters which are vital to our interests right here in America. Let us make a careful review of the progress of the past century of freedom and independence, detect the evils that have accrued, their cause and their remedy. We cannot be thoughtless, careless or indifferent regarding our destiny. We must review and reorganize our American ranks. Our motto must be, "United we stand, divided we fall!" Four years time will determine whether we shall pool issues with the present incumbents, the Democratic party, or follow the example of last election day.

The establishing of measures and success

of our efforts to sustain the principles of Americanism must be directed on a fair, square, "open and above board" basis. No secret conventions; no movements in the dark. Whenever we discover an unfair trick, resorted to by any political party, or its representative, we must unite in a public condemnation, regardless of the consequence.

Following a thorough understanding of the principles of this American government we must take into consideration the vast importance of our national territory and its unlimited resources, which means to us not only our homes and pursuits of peace and plenty, but the support and protection of our descendants, whom, through our vigilance and understanding, can be raised beyond the possibility of the trials, anxieties and disturbances in existence to-day.

With the freedom of America began the

wonderful development of ingenuity in mechanical arts, which, to-day, has placed us far in advance of all other nations combined. Only a few weeks association with us and our appliances make of all foreigners practical and valuable mechanics in all departments of of our industries, regardless of their lack of intelligence or education.

To continue this wonderful progress and reach the highest standard of Americanism the one possible medium is our thoroughly American institution,

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL,

From which alone each development is placed upon this field of action equally equipped for the maintenance of our nation. The important feature of this institution is that every child is educated to our one national recognition of social equality, which is the essential to inseparable unionism.

## CHAPTER II.

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We often wonder why it is that foreigners come to this country, without the least conception of our language, our social or commercial customs, and in a few years acquire a competence, while so many of our native-born citizens, educated and thoroughly familiar with the laws governing our commercial interests, as well as political positions, drag out such a miserable existence, and go to their graves ending an unsuccessful life.

The secret of the success of these foreign-born people in America is the thorough discipline of the powers ruling them in their own

countries, such as the church, schools and military subordination.

Here the children born of these same patient, industrious and successful foreign-American citizens very often prove refactory, leading lives of lawlessness and idleness.

Why is it so?

Without doubt the absence of the control of the foreign powers, which divest the parent of such responsibility, and the laxity of our public school discipline, together with our charitable as well as mistaken consideration for what is termed "weakness of human nature," is responsible for the majority of these thriftless American citizens.

Take into consideration the rapidly increasing tendency of our boys and girls to "hoodlumism," both in the cities and country.

It is in accordance with our American spirit of independence, liberty and self-esteem

that our boys and girls should develop into fun-loving, active and even mischievous "young Americas." But when this same freedom tends to develop insubordination, then the necessity of wielding the lash of subordination must not be questioned.

At home, where the parents should be competent to control and discipline their children, should the youth of our land be taught to expect the punishment merited by their misdemeanor.

When such discipline has been neglected until the schoolroom is reached, then it should be meted out without a question from the parents, or the result will be that the laws of our land will necessarily be compelled to assume this responsibility, which means the breaking of the spirit of developed man and womanhood, thus making unfortunate crimi-

nals and burdens of those who should be peaceable and progressive co-workers.

Our American idea being that our public school system is the one assured medium through which the discordant elements of society are to be overcome, we must see that no interference with the instructors or workings of that institution is tolerated.

It must be the duty of our directors to see that those to whom is assigned the responsibility of shaping the destiny of our American youth are selected on the merits of their qualification for this important duty. These same instructors should not only be the highest intellectual development of our different branches of instruction, but just as important is the necessity of their being competent to judge the nature of their charges and control them in accordance with the requirements of

those natures. These professors must also be in personal appearance and manners examples of the dignity and pride of our race, instilling the neccessity of cleanliness and well-bearing with their pupils.

The writer, in reviewing his varied life at school, recalls the apparent indifference of the majority of his instructors with regard to his future destiny. Seemingly, those most proficient in learning were least attentive to child-like impulses, and they simply devoted such time to their routine work as was necessary to drawing their stipulated salary. When the regular schoolroom work was at an end the teacher's association with the pupils was, likewise, at an end, leaving the boys and girls to seek their own recreation and source of learning, such as their impulses of nature would dictate. Consequently the boys would turn to associations that would naturally

excite their youthful passions, such as the saloon, other improper resorts, and older companions, who willingly develop those devastating destroyers of mental, moral and physical manhood, never cautioning these simple and honest minds of the disastrous results.

How much better it would be for these experienced teachers to be the associate companions of these young natures outside of the schoolroom, furnishing them with sufficient excitement for a realization of its true nature, and educating them to the control of such immoderate desires as are positively making inroads into the morals of a vast number of our school children.

To the writer there seems to be something radically wrong about the selection of our public school teachers, and the incentive

for them to meet the requirements of their position.

Instead of a young, struggling and ambitious boy or girl, just out of college, without natural adaptation or other motive for teaching than just to earn a small salary to "tide them over" until a better paid and more agreeable pursuit presents itself, being installed in the position of teacher in the public schools, this position should be made one that would secure for it a man or woman of proper breadth of mind, force, cultivation and learning necessary for the maintenance of themselves and those dependent upon them during their lifetime, or until such a time as their qualifications are unimpaired, and then when the period of their practical usefulness is at an end a pension for their declining years will be unanimously voted them by the intelligent and appreciative American nation, whose unity and strength is due to their intelligent efforts.

## CHAPTER III.

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FROM time to time threatening clouds of revolution overhang this prosperous country of ours, and their origin can be traced direct to the organization of institutions not in accord with the requirements of our national principles; institutions that are breeding a disastrous condition of competition, where there should be co-operation to strengthen this army of true Americans.

As a race founded by extending to each other the hand of fraternal brotherhood, we must unite in our determination to eradicate

from our land every disturbing influence which will tend to sever the bond of national unity and social equality.

With the same fearlessness of our forefathers, prompted by their love for this country and the maintenance of our American institutions, for which they laid down their lives, we must exert our vigilance in detecting and banishing every foe to our American cause. Detect the creeds consistent and persistent in their organization to consume the free and independent equality of the American, and banish them to the birthplace of their sectionalism. Allow no foreigner or foreign-born organization our protection that comes to us with an intention of establishing only their own un-American clique, whose religion and ambition is other than

ASSIMILATION WITH OUR AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We must understand that the principles of our American government are the outgrowth of the experiences of other forms of government for ages past, and that our progress, enlightenment and prosperity is proof of the best results to mankind, as well as this world of our own.

It is well that America has been the haven of refuge that it has for the oppressed human beings of other nations, born in ignorance and poverty and driven hence under the cruel lash of tyranny. To-day millions of them are shouting, in broken English, "Glory to America, its people and its free institutions!" willing to respond with their life-blood to maintain it, and a like condition for their children, who are to succeed them.

Raised here in America our appreciation

of our freedom, independence and opportunities sinks into utter insignificance compared with that of the down-trodden, ignorant and uneducated foreigner, who lives to-day in our midst to see his son a well-educated, well-appearing specimen of American manhood, recognized as a leader in sustaining our laws and our country ; and his daughter the bright, intelligent, well-formed specimen of what our American women should be. Too well do these fathers and mothers know that had their children's destiny been their condition in the "old country" it would have meant for them a poverty-stricken struggle of blind ignorance and hopelessness, from which death alone would be their welcomed release.

Is it to be wondered that such a foreign-American, in his human love for his unfortunate relatives, bends his every effort to bring them to this country ?

## CHAPTER IV.

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Now that this land of ours has reached that period, when for its best interests the supply of foreign immigrants has over-reached the demand, comes the important consideration of

### TOTAL EXCLUSION.

Our first American duty is to protect ourselves. To-day every avenue of industry requiring the brawn and muscle of foreign countries is crowded to overflowing. In justice to ourselves, as native-born Americans,

as well as to those from foreign lands already here, these floodgates must be closed and our careful attention turned to the conditions as they exist here, supporting and encouraging every element loyal to our cause and country, and descerning and driving from us every influence not in harmony with us.

To thoroughly Americanize this great nation, made up of the various-speaking races, the one great essential is education, as taught in our public schools, enforced upon every soul acknowledging allegiance to our form of government. This action alone means the peace, progress and prosperity of America's future, and the elevation of the American to the noblest specimens of independent man and womanhood.

This ideal American is to be found any day on our thoroughfares. It is the man or woman, neat in appearance, educated to a de-

gree possible with every American-born boy or girl, through the medium of our public schools, public libraries and our almost gratuitous distribution of literature. One imbued with the proper consideration for every member of the human family. One who extends to all others a cordial greeting and the hand of a brother, remembering that it is possible at all times, by kindness and proper encouragement, to elevate another to a clean and desirable position in society, as well as to a condition of progress and prosperity. It is one who looks not only to the outward appearance of a person, but one who acknowledges another as a being endowed by nature with the same deserving faculties as themselves. Having, also, a kind consideration for the parents of others, regardless of their unfortunate condition or their nationality; realizing that in other countries, under other forms of govern-

ment, where the privilege of education is denied, and the equality of mankind is not acknowledged; where each member of the family, regardless of sex, is driven by destitution and tyranny into a field of ceaseless drudgery, which is responsible for their bent and undeveloped figures, their haggard and expressionless faces and their utter disregard of personal appearance; also bearing in mind that these same beings are the mothers and fathers of your school companions, who are with you, hand in hand, leading and founding a nation whose intelligence and personal appearance excites the envy of the entire world.

What higher reward can be bestowed on a parent, subjected to the conditions and privations of other countries, as cited, than to rear a child to our American standard of intelligence, descency and progressive citizen-

ship, valuable to society and our land of freedom?

Our public school education and association has solved the question of race-differences mentally, demonstrating the fact that the offspring of any human race can be developed into an intelligent and valuable member of our society. Therefore, within the period of another generation, it is possible and probable that the United States will be populated with a distinct class of American people, superior physically and intellectually to any nation on earth, everything foreign having been completely absorbed through restriction and our system of schooling. To make it so requires only the honest efforts of our American leaders and instructors together with the united efforts of our fellow citizens.

When our Republican form of government accomplishes this end, then will other

nations pattern after us, which means "peace on earth and good will toward all men."

With equal education, the development of science, industry and co-operation will surely come to each of us our share of the products of our labor, insuring us against the fear of want, which is now the horrid "nightmare," so dicouraging to many of us in America. Then will the peaceful pursuits of industry be undisturbed by discontent and discord, leading to disorder and "strikes."

The deplorable state of selfishness and unfair dealing, in existence to-day, is purely the result of our system of competition, thoroughly antagonistic to our American principles, and unnatural, as there is not a person on the face of the earth who cannot be prompted to generous impulses by fair and considerate treatment.

In foreign countries millions upon millions of unfortunate human beings, ignorant,

destitute, wretched and valueless, have been born to their condition, and are living a life of utter hopelessness, the victims of the accursed greed of other human sects, who are protected through powers sustaining their own selfish forms of government.

Every born victim to the above conditions, coming to this glorious land of freedom and equality, rescued as he is, well knows the meaning of the above, and the fate of those left behind. It is his duty, combined with every soul in America, loyal to out "Stars and Stripes," to destroy every faction tending to introduce such a condition for any living being on American soil.

Just as important is the necessity of checking the development of slave-like dependence in America as was the blotting out of the actual existence of slavery in the South, the result of which cost us the lives of our

forefathers, Americans by birth, education and color. The sacrifice of those American lives is, in a great measure, responsible for our past demand for foreign laborers. In their stead we would now have young educated Americans, their sons and daughters, working in unity, thereby raising the dignity of industrious work to a level with our American progress.

To overcome the disastrous consequence of that terrible destruction of a half-million lives of those so necessary to the founding of an American majority it will cost us the lifetime of our present generation to co-operate, compete, associate with and educate an importation of foreign substitutes, of every country on earth and every class, who have brought with them organizations menacing our peace and welfare as a nation, and which will remain with us until every member of

such orders return to the land of their origin, or are finally summoned by that enevitable law of nature, death.

Until we have an exclusive race, speaking, reading and writing our purely American English, it will be impossible for us to have a united understanding as to our national interests and welfare, which will end forever the discordant elements, causing each one of us in America anxiety and distrust.

It is an undeniable fact that the violators of the laws of our country and society are, in a vast majority, a class of men and women who are thoroughly ignorant of a proper mental and moral training. Consequently, when we are, as a race, educated to our American standard of intelligence then we will witness the decadence of the jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, poorhouses and charitable institutions, which, to-day, blot the fair surface

of our land and bring the blush of shame to every person in America who has her interest at heart.

When, through our American schooling, we can place ourselves on a plain of equal brotherhood then, instead of our showing no recognition, condescending not so much as a civil courtesy to our fellowman, as is now customary, we will not only extend to each other civil recognition, but that civility will embrace a feeling of love and interest that will restore the human family to a confidence and consideration, one for another, lasting until the end of time.

As intelligent Americans, do not surrender to the conviction that such a condition of the American family cannot be, but appeal to to your own nature, study its desires, and extend your hand to those who are and can be brought into sympathy with your feelings of

equal consideration. Let us all unite in our efforts to bring about this reformation, and just as sure as we have developed the telegraph to signal every member of our UNION to its cause on an instant's notice, just as sure will we all respond to reform or overthrow any condition or institution not loyal to us.

## CHAPTER V.

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To-day, in this country, foundations are being laid for the establishment of antagonistic conditions of society, which positively mean, eventually, the destruction of our American policy and our nation. Chief of the deserting factions is what is termed

"AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY."

This tendency, born of foreign parentage, apeing foreign manners and customs, is, in every sense of the word, un-American, and

calls from every honest, courageous, independent and manly American a feeling of pity and scorn. If America's wealth must distinguish itself, it should adopt manners as become the strength and independence of our cosmopolitan race, and not pattern after the snobbish elements of countries where our parents were denied the consideration of equality and progress. We must snap these chains binding those controling our wealth to factions which will, sooner or later, lose all the original manhood of the genuine American and place them in the pathway of their fellowmen who are marching steadily on to the exalted throne of human superiority, there to look back on the hapless remains of those too weak to bear their American standard and arms. We must arouse ourelves to the importance of this suicidal tendency.

The more fortunate members of our society must realize that favorable circumstances have alone raised them to their condition of affluence, and that their own protection, support and welfare in this country is entirely dependent upon the welfare of the less fortunate members of our American family.

We must study carefully the motive of every organization in this country and support it only so long as it promotes the best interests of our own people. No contending factions should be allowed to develop, as they disturb the community's peace, destroy the condition of confidence, one in another, that is positively necessary to the realization of a condition of peace, protection and plenty while we are on earth and the perpetuation of a like condition for those who are to follow us. Our consideration should be the means of the greatest importance to the greatest number.

An important consideration with the American people should be the question of private institutions and secret organizations competing with our public institutions.

What will be the result of sectarian and private school competing with our public ones?

It means class distinction and competition, and competition means strife, which leads to conflict and conflict breaks our American ranks.

It is just as practical to add to our public schools the departments necessary for our highest attainment as it is to establish and perpetuate a private institution in America, thereby bridging the chasm widening between these different developments.

Our American aim should be to unite factions and not create them, which would

be the means of righting the present condition of selfishness and dishonor

Every person in America well knows that the competition of our great political parties has been the means of installing into most of the executive positions of our country a class of unscrupulous men, ambitious for the spoils of office only. These un-American traitors are the treacherous authors of all our national disturbances, the violators of our honest trust and confidence. Such traitors deserve what they seldom get when detected, the wrath of steadfast and loyal Americans—their merciless condemnation and extermination. In our charitable American mood we are criminally careless about the honest integrity of our political officers. Must we allow their carelessness and their duplicity to return us to that condition of oppression and revolution from which we have been so nobly rescued? Let

us all unite in determining that it must and shall not be. We must despise and mete out to these traitors their just dues. Bear in mind during the desperate period of warfare the merited fate of the traitor. To-day it is of more consequence to sustain our condition of peace and well-being. American citizens, just as sure as we violate the laws of honor just as sure will we suffer the consequence of dishonor.

Do not give up in discouragement, but come to the front and unite in establishing a steadfast honor throughout our land, and especially between the members of our own class, that the wealth and power of the entire creation cannot shatter. Tolerate nothing unfair. Begin with honor at the cradle and carry it to the grave.

How quick our natural instinct rebels and loathes an unfair advantage. Heed its warn-

ing and make a public example of every misrepresentation, and the outcome will be a restoration of confidence, founded on a basis of honesty. Then will we all feel a condition of safety, encouraging us in our efforts to become and live our lives in America as Americans are entitled.

Undeniable is the fact that the majority of our criminals, confined within the prison walls, are those of foreign birth and foreign parentage.

In accordance with the laws of American society and the laws of human nature it could not be otherwise. In the first place, the possibility of being a law-abiding citizen is to be educated to the comprehension of the laws. The laws of nature are understood through the intuition of nature, but the laws of man are understood only through the instruction of man.

Most of the foreigners admitted and encouraged to come to this country by us arrive here without even the least conception of our language, our habits or our requirements. In their own country the blessings of freedom, civilization and humane treatment have never been identified with their existence. In their unfortunate condition they merely fall victims to their lack of understanding. And we, as an enlightened people, are alone responsible for these unfortunates being retained within the prison walls of our free and independent land, without a possiblity of redemption.

Greater wisdom and a higher degree of humane feeling would be shown by us in adopting, instead of confinement in our prisons, the method now in vogue in England of the

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM,

Through which over one hundred organiza-

tions, under the name of "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies of Great Britain," have shipped to this land of America thousands of convicts annually, and thus return these disturbers of our American peace to the land from which they came.

Is it possible that the intelligent executors of our nation cannot solve these problems, which are agitating our country, and, like cancers, are gnawing into the vitals of its important existence? Or is it that they are betraying the trust confided to them by us as a people, who would respond without hesitation with our lives to sustain these same servants in the positions of guardianship over our welfare?

## CHAPTER VI.

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WITH the advent of total restriction of foreign immigration, through which we have been supplied with our great mass of unskilled labor, who are opening up our vast industries and natural resources, comes the perplexing question of where we shall find our supply of the laboring element to succeed this foreign class?

To-day it is commonly observed that the Americans who are willing to devote themselves to the rough, hard work of what is

termed the laboring classes are on the decrease in numbers, as their ambition is stirred by education. Such being the existing condition we must determine the cause.

Is it the American pride, or the development of indolence on the part of our American-born youth, as some claim? Or, on the other hand, is it not the abuse of the pursuits of rough, manual labor that has buried it beneath the dignity of our free and enlightened people?

The contract system, which has placed in these honest vocations in America the vile, disgusting and un-American Chinese and like aliens, without responsibility or respect, and at wages insufficient to the descent support of of a representative of America, who is expected to assume the responsibility of a family and patronize American institutions and products, pay taxes and respond with their

lives and property to defend this country, their home of freedom, is alone responsible for the abandonment of nature's most peaceful pursuits by the nature-loving and intelligent workmen of American education.

When American intelligence demands and executes a reformation, then will American brawn and muscle, stregthened by intelligence and education, respond to the requirements of American toil Then will the millions, who are to-day eaking out a meagre existence in this land of abundance by means of sharp practice, filling the positions of "middle men," and preying upon these ignorant, labor-degrading, lawless and dependant slaves, imported from other countries through the efforts of un-American corporations and monied powers, will these same American boys and girls respond to their American-taught principles of honest labor for honest

dollars, which will lift them from their present condition of uncertain support and anxiety, encouraging them to marry and become the strength of our nation.

When, to-day, an advocate of American rights fails to listen to the voice of American labor when it pleads for the fruits of its labor, its protection and elevation, then it is destroying our America through its maliciousness or ignorance of the simple laws of our class of humanity, laid down by our forefathers.

The compensation for labor in America must meet the requirements of an American, necessary for him to support himself, and also support and educate those whom this government entrusts to his dependence, as becomes an intelligent, progressive and law-abiding citizen. His competitors in the field of labor must be those of like condition. Competition with foreign-paid labor must not

be countenanced by the American people, as it will surely develop a like condition of misery, want, ignorance, degredation and neglect in America as exists in foreign countries.

When we adopt as a nation an American standard of wages for labor, then will these same foreign-imported and devastating creatures come up to this standard, every one of them, and glory in their own and our progress.

It is the employers who must install this reformed condition—the capital of America.

It is necessary that we have a national understanding and co-operation; and our national medium of keeping labor and capital united in harmony and understanding is our

AMERICAN PRESS,

Throbbing with the same pulsations of justice.

Many ills of our social and political condition are due to the violation of the laws of

justice by the greed of the monopolists of this country.

In America organized trusts, aggregating billions of dollars, are in existence, controling the commodities which are positively necessary to sustaining our lives and the development and progress of our country. These monopolists realize royal dividends, making of them millionaires, while many other members of society, equally deserving, are being denied these same necessities of life

As Americans we must recognize in these trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to get more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, the enemy to our best welfare, and attend to the enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them.

A combination of capital, aiming to either reduce the cost or furnish a higher grade of

commodities to the consumer, is deserving of support, as thereby the best interests of the masses are served, in contrast to the combination or trust organized to increase the cost or decrease the quality.

The past few years in America has developed what is termed the "department stores," institutions carrying large quantities of the best makes of various classes of goods. The increase in numbers and patronage of these bazars prove conclusively that they are meeting the favor of the American people. Such being the fact we must concede the annihilation of the small stores carrying special lines of goods, which will necessarily drive an army of our shrewdest citizens into other pursuits. To meet this emergency suggests the importance of placeing our field of manual labor and our mechanical departments on a plain of recognition suitable to the intelligence of this class of our American citizens.

In the study of the qustions of manual labor, mechanical skill and manufacturing industries the intelligence of America must thoroughly realize the importance of placing their products beyond the reach of foreign competition by equaling or exceling these importations.

Then comes the consideration of the number of hours of labor best suited to the preservation of the mental and physical condition of our people, thereby encouraging contentment in such a pursuit of labor, making of our working people permanent and accumulating citizens, instead of shifting discontents.

## CHAPTER VII.

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A VERY serious question with our nation, which threatens our future and disturbs our present condition of peace, is intemperance.

With the growth of society, increase of commerce and advancement of civilization the drinking of intoxicating liquors has increased in like proportion. Its ruinous effects can be detected on every hand. It has proven with men, according to that old proverb, "the thief, when put in their mouths, that steals their brains," and with the loss of their brains

results the loss of their homes, their friends, their mental, moral and physical manhood, leaving them the loathsome, disgusting, despised and undeserving outcasts of the American family.

For all time has the moral tone of society been directed against intemperance, but still its evil results continue to increase in our midst, showing that we have as yet failed in the development of the proper remedy for this acknowledged evil.

With the free and independent enlightenment of the human family is developed a conscientious belief of the individual's ability of self-control. This same independent spirit will naturally antagonize a movement directed to assume control of what is acknowledged his personal right, dictated to him through the desires of his nature. Consequently all efforts tending to prohibition have proven of little

avail. Then, again, those who have undertaken to father these institutions of temperance reform, have, in a great majority, been those who have never learned through their own personal experience the influence of liquor upon the human temperament. They cannot fully understand the change in the nature of a man outside of a saloon without liquor compared to the condition of the same man inside the saloon under the influence of liquor.

Outside of a saloon, in any position of society, whether in the church, the fraternal hall, the political, social or business walks of life, after a person passes that period of honest, innocent childhood, they, through the force of policy and contact with our competitive business system, develop a tendency to patronize or show most consideration for those whom circumstances have placed in a position

of wealth, or where it is possible for them to advance their personal interests, creating that unapproachable and selfish reserve, so appalling to human nature.

On the other hand, when a man steps into a saloon and imbibes sufficient liquor to loosen the true impulses of his nature, then all self-consideration and class distinction is thrown aside, and he then yields to a feeling of equal consideration for every being with whom he comes in contact, regardless of color, position, creed or intelligence. In that condition, equally intoxicated, every difference will adjust itself. This relaxation from the burdens of life and society seem to be reached by many through no other source than this destroying medium of liquor drinking. And often when there is lack of confidence in an undertaking, due to former fruitless effort, liquor furnishes the necessary propelling force to carry into

execution and succeed, or, in case of failure, robs the venturer of that keen sense of the reality of a disappointment.

The question is, is it possible to overcome this treacherous destroyer of manhood?

Yes, by first understanding the true incentive to effort, equal as a stimulus to liquor. This incentive is a certain and satisfactory reward for a person's effort.

Of utmost importance, insuring temperance, is a disposition on the part of the American people to develop the happy feeling of contentment and satisfied ambition in realizing for honest industry a compensation meeting their requirements, insuring them against want, and a guarantee that American charity will respond to the help of those unable to help themselves, placing a valuation on every human life worthy of perpetuation.

Human love for preservation and perpetuation of human life and its comforts is the strongest desire of our nature.

To take the place of saloons must be established institutions where men can meet each other licensed to experience a like feeling of equal consideration for every one with whom he comes in contact, as a member of a loving family feels for another.

These conditions of peace, goodwill, temperance and national accord will come only when equal rights and human consideration is established through the medium of our national schools—when we are a nation of one tongue. As it is, we are a nation of mixed races, made up of people who have come to this country with fixed ideas and natures regarding even the use of intoxicating liquors. Until the influence of these foreign-raised people are beyond the boundary line of our land just so

long will there be a lack of united understanding and action necessary to this feeling of equality and the restriction of intemperance. Just as the law setting aside our American day of rest has been swept to one side by these foreign-developed races, not willing to abide by our American Constitution, will any law, written or unwritten, be violated. That old-time feeling of quiet and rest of the Sabbath, so sacred to our forefathers, must not be broken by discord, and turned into a day of dissipation.

Again the importance of sustaining the principles of Americanism, regardless of other discenting nationalities. With persistent, untiring and never-ceasing devotion to our American laws and land must our instructors continue their work of uniting every element coming in contact with our nation.

As the Chinese and Jews are held in sacred unity let the Americans stand by those who already are and will become members of our distinct race. Just as a father and mother understands, loves, appreciates and takes the precaution of instilling in the minds of their children the kind and unselfish consideration of one toward the other, just as careful should they be to keep constantly before these young minds a love for their assimilating fellowman.

These American parents and instructors must detect and study the means of the removal of every influence that tends to deny the highest attainment of the comforts and unity of the American family.

Very often a man's pretense for drinking and seeking the saloon as a resort is an unsatisfactory condition of affairs in his home.

The home of every father, mother, son or

daughter, who seeks, in preference to that home, the saloon, pleasure resort, or the street, is not what it should be. This unnatural desire may be due to the ignorance of the wife or mother. Her unfortunate ignorance prevents her from doing those things which should make her home a place of rest, a refuge for her husband and children. Her ignorance prevents her from buying and preparing the kind of food that will give proper nourishment, and satisfy the cravings of hunger.

The husband will turn from his home table as he will from that of an unsavory restaurant with unsatisfied cravings to intoxcating stimulants, which seem to silence these longings. The majority of our immoderate drinkers, to-day, will acknowledge that their first use for stimulants was to create an appetite for the unsatisfactory food they were com-

pelled to partake of, either at home or the public feeding houses.

Now, mothers, such home conditions you are responsible for. We must look to you for the remedy.

Instead of instilling in the minds of your daughters the advisability of living independent of men; that, in this age, men are responsible for women's misery; that girls must fit themselves for any pursuit other than uniting with a man in founding a home of peace, love and happiness, let the mother, if competent, if not, secure the instruction of a woman who is, and teach these girls that their most important mission in life is to follow the dictates of nature, as becomes their civilized condition. Make them practical in every department of their home requirements; competent to exert an influence over her husband that no outside attraction can detract from.

There is not a marriageable young man in this land, not contaminated with the evil desire of depraved associates, who, had he the confidence in the ability of a girl, suitable to his nature, to make of a home what it should be, who would not shrink from a life of indifference, dissatisfaction, dissipation or self-destruction, and enter into a union with all the fervor of his nature, filling a position that would bring him and his children into recognition as progressive American citizens, beyond the reach of squallor, discord, disease, degredation and destruction.

Just as sure as a girl takes up the relationship of marriage without a thorough understanding of its requirements she must necessarily make of her home a place of discontent for her husband.

Instead of a father and mother's ambition being merely to start their sons and daughters

in marriage with wealth equal to their accumulation of a life-long work and economy, let them equip them with their acquired knowledge, learned, perhaps, from bitter experience, as to what will keep them united in harmony, love and happiness, through which nothing will come but devotion and prosperity.

First for consideration should be a knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene; the importance of cleanliness, the beauty of neatness and culture, and the development of industry and energy necessary to make home what it should be, and life worth living as educated people.

Parents, make of your daughters good cooks and good housekeepers; enforce upon them the importance of understanding how to keep their family in a condition of good health and good spirits; develop in them a disposition of loving kindness, cheerfulness and con-

tentment. Then you will see a change in the disposition of our American boys. They will have an incentive to abandon the resorts which are to-day the deadfalls of American manhood, making worthless wrecks of those who should be the intellect and support of our nation.

Let our parents, instead of crying out in condemnation against the youthful members of society who have entered the wrong path, bend their efforts to stay, support and make useful beings of these, who have the youthful strength and vigor to perform the purpose for which they were created.

The downfall of every boy or girl, born with the proper natural senses, can be attributed to the carelessness of the older members of society, our parents, who have not, in this period of their weakness, due to inexperience and lack of understanding of the serious con-

sequences, stepped to the front when they should and saved them from their inevitable fate. For humanity's sake there must be no more inhuman sacrifices of blighted lives to be held up as examples for your own children.

Parents must realize that they are, as authors of a child's existence, responsible for its destiny, and that they must show every child, born of other parents, the same charitable consideration that they would appreciate when extended in order and in time to save their own children from disgrace and possible destruction.

Encourage every young person in their ambition. Help them to become thoroughly familiar with the things of nature and that which is necessary to their highest development and usefulness. Teach them that working intelligently is the only means of accomplishing this desired end. To be a success in

life a person must be a master mechanic. To become one all it requires is an interest in the pursuit and proper application. We must not, in this enlightened age, content ourselves with being merely the tools of another person, who is but equally endowed, to be used, worn out and finally cast upon the pile of refuse. As our individual work is finished let it stand as the highest attainment of skill to the present time, reflecting credit upon the workman, insuring a demand for his services.

We are all naturally adapted to at least one pursuit that will place us in a superior position of recognition. We must detect that pursuit, and when once intalled it means to us a condition of contentment, in which discord, envy, false ambition and failure were never known to enter.

The necessity of a public-school education to an apprentice is without question. It

means for him recognition in the best society of our American people, which will elevate his vocation to a dignity to which every class of honest toil is entitled. Education will enable him to intelligently study, understand and accomplish results that are beyond the comprehension of an illiterate youth, consequently saving him years of fruitless work. Again, his early years at school save him from the evil consequences of working at a young and undeveloped period, which is responsible for the ungainliness and physical deformities so common with the mechanics of the "old country," where their apprenticeship began while they were, we might say, in their infancy.

## CHAPTER VIII.

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CHIEF of all the demoralizing influences, "the root of all evil" here in America, what has been the destroyer of the peace of nation upon nation, the author of misery to every free-born and enlightened being, is our unnatural, but cultivated evil, AVARICE, defined by Webster thus:

**AVARICIOUS**—Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

**Synonymous**—*Avaricious*, *covetous*, *parsimonious*, *penurious*, *miserly*, *niggardly*. The *avaricious* eagerly desire wealth with a view to hoard it. The *covetous* grasp after it at the expense of others, though not of necessity with a design to save, since a man may be covetous and yet a spendthrift. The *penurious*, *parsimonious* and *miserly* save money by disgraceful self-denial, and the *niggardly* by meanness in their dealing with others. We speak of persons as *covetous* in getting, *avaricious* in retaining, *parsimonious* in expending, *penurious* or *miserly* in modes of living, *niggardly* in dispensing.

This greed for gain drives from us all the pleasant impulses of our nature. Even the joys and honesty of youth are consumed by this evil of destruction. The beauties of nature, the love of home, sacredness of virtue,

the preservation of health, honor; in fact, everything honest and true to us is buried in oblivion before this insane, inhuman destroyer.

As Americans we must beware. Our fathers, mothers and instructors must comprehend the certain consequences of avariciousness, which is destroying our love one for another, and our country. It is breaking up homes and scattering children to the ends of the earth, there to either go down to destruction, discouraged, in a vain endeavor to ride in a "golden chariot" over the remains of hapless humanity, or bide the welcomed news of the death of those parents who brought them into this struggling existence, that, through their hoarded wealth, they can be released from their instilled belief of privation, disgrace and earthly misery.

Fathers and mothers of America, stop and consider the truth and existence of this con-

dition. As fathers and mothers consider what you owe your children, what your desires are relative to their destiny. Protect, support, educate and divide with them just as long as they are dependent on you, and then, by the laws of love and nature, you can place your dependence on them, to be protected, loved and cared for when the infirmaties of old age are upon you, making your life's work a blessing to the past, the present and future generations.

How many fathers and mothers in this land of our's close their eyes in everlasting sleep their last anxious thoughts being, "If I only knew the whereabouts and welfare of my darling child? Has he crossed the dark and mysterious river of death, or do I leave him in the sunlit land of the living?"

Parents, when your final harvest is at hand you will "reap what you have sown."

If your life's ambition has been only that of avariciousness, you will have only the fruits of avarice with you when death knocks at your door. On the other hand, if your life's work and ambition has been to love, protect, support, aid and content yourself with the blessings of nature, your home and your children, then, when the final summons come, you will be surrounded by love, and there will be no anxiety relative to the "whereabouts of your darling child." He will be at your bedside, a living example of devotion and affection, and not a soulless deserter of his home and parents, whose covetous nature will respond only to the money or property hoarded by the avaricious parent.

These same natural and simple laws of devotion, necessary to keep together father, mother, sons and daughters, will keep together with the same consistent devotion our

entire family of Americans. And when we adopt understandingly as our national motto, "To live, and to let live!" and see to its enforcement, then we will fulfill the mission of our lives in this land of equal rights.

As an author writes, the disposition necessary to grow rich is "To trust nobody, to befriend none, to get everything and save all you get, to stint yourself and everybody belonging to you, to be the friend of no man, to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent, to be mean, miserable and despised for the best part of your lives; and riches will come to you just as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty near enough wealth is collected by a disregard of human heart, at the expense of every enjoyment, death comes to finish the work. The body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and its spirit has gone ——, where?"

## CHAPTER IX.

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CONTENDING as the American people are at the present time with different creeds, which are religiously antagonistic to the predominating power of our thorough American class, it is our duty to unite and adopt the same consistent tactics resorted to by these un-American creeds, surrendering no portion of our constitutional rights or territory.

Principal among these foreign-born creeds, who have made the most inroads into our territory, industries, mercantile pursuits, national finances and peaceful vocations, are the race of Jews.

Differing in physical strength and courage from other nationalities, they have peaceably, patiently and unnoticed crept into our American-entitled stronghold of financial wealth, and are fast barricading the doors of ease and luxury to the legitimate heirs of our forefathers, who braved the terrible results of devastating warfare to deliver to this new race of Americans a land upon which they could develop and found a nation, united on consideration of human equality, which would be intellectually, scientifically and physically the peer of all ages past.

In the Hebrew Institute, on Eighth avenue, New York City, Editor Solomon, of the *Hebrew Standard*, said in behalf of the relationship between the Hebrews and the political party they were to support:

"Whether we view it as a mere incident, or as a dispensation of Providence, it is a fact that the same year that witnessed the expulsion of six thousand Jews from Spain, witnessed the discovery of America. This country was designed as a home for the oppressed."

* * * * * * * *

"Who is it who arrests a man for selling a three-cent collar button on Sunday? Who is it who prevents you from drinking a glass of beer on Sunday? It is the Republicans!"

Americans, what does the above signify? Does it not reveal the far-seeing and tenacious purpose of the Hebrew race to eventually wrest from us our emblem of America, caricatured in "Uncle Sam," the embodiment of originality, derived from freedom, independence and human acknowledgement of the equality of man?

This Hebrew advocate, laying at the door of the Republican party, American as it is, the responsibility of the restriction of even

their violation of our American Sunday law, shows conclusively that the Jews are not in accord with our American control.

According to our American consideration of what constitutes an American, entitled to American citizenship and protection, as described in a previous chapter, it is our duty to turn our attention to the progress of this race of Jews in America.

Just as we have suppressed the dissenting elements of our laws and land, such as the creed of polygamy, the condition of slavery, secessionism, and the influx of the un-American Chinese, just as urgent is the necessity of our uniting in self-protection against this class, who are usurping our business industries, resources and wealth, yet denying co-operation and assimilation with us as gentiles, who are alone eligible to American classification.

Now, Americans, while we are the recognized power in this land, shall we retain it? Shall America be the stronghold of the Americans, or shall it be the stronghold of the Jews?

Turn back to the pages of your history, note in ages past the enthronement and the dethronement of this race of Hebrews, clinging with unflinching tenacity to their sect. Look to Russia's desperate measures at the present time. Beware of the influx of these Russian exiles, bound by the sacred laws of religion to stand aloof from intermingling with any other race in existence.

Americans, we cannot become Jews, and Jews refuse to become Americans.

Their pure blood, their sacred and enforced honor toward each other, their wealth, their business integrity and co-operation, their early marriages and domestic relationship is

fast filling their ranks here in this land of Americans.

Beware of this element, which is weakening your band of unionism.

Stretch out your hand to the foreigner only who is to pool issues with, add to your numbers and strengthen your mighty nation. Barricade America to every faction tending to competition or conflict, disturbing the peace, prosperity and unity, the outgrowth of sustaining the principles of our American Constitution and By-Laws.

To-day, in America, these Jews live, combine and monopolize without concern, in consideration of their vast wealth, of ever being checked in their advancement, leading to the final control of what is now, and should be forever the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

This mistaken faith in the power of wealth has and ever will go down before a united feeling of justice, inspired by the realization of self-protection and preservation.

For example, just as the Republican party has been swept from its position, ruling the American universe, notwithstanding its acknowledged wealth, the occupation of the nation's strongholds and fortifications, from the Presidential Chair to the most insignificant political office, by means of our free and all-powerful instrument, "the American ballot," is it possible for us to enforce the principles of Americanism in America.

In every department of business can be detected the superior understanding and systematic co-operation of the Jews, whose marvelous ventures and monumental stores, stand erected to awe the undertakings of the American gentile. These same institutions are

supported by us, while we allow our own to totter and fall, burying beneath them that confidence and American fairness, independence and energy, necessary to the excellence of our American institutions and people.

Now, Americans, do not allow yourselves to degenerate into a class of discouraged, disheartened, weak and subordinate beings, eventually to either fall the victims of a better-united faction, or of disease and disorder, but unite in co-operation with those who are to become members of your own family, standing shoulder to shoulder in time of peace and prosperity as you have stood unflinching in time of cruel and devastating warfare, extending to each other the hand of an equal, regardless of wealth or sectionalism.

As the Jews will not conform to our national consideration of equality, brought about by the intermingling of the races in

America, making of their desirable class those to act in unity with us, we have, in order to sustain our own class, but the one recourse, which is to adopt their successful tactics of wresting from them what they are taking from us.

## CHAPTER X.

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DURING the short life of our republic the negro problem has proven one which the intellect of our most intelligent race has, apparently, been unable to solve.

Since the liberation of the negro from the bondage of slavery, from time to time, movements have been inaugurated with an object of segregating the blacks from the whites, prompted through the conception of the laws of nature and the preservation of our white race.

Experience has taught us that the uniting of the two races means the absorption of the whites, clearly demonstrating the predominating power of the black nature. This fact being so familiar to us as an intelligent class, whose ambition, as the American people, is to preserve our individual species, we have no pretense for speculation as to what action should be taken. Nature solves it for us, as she does all other issues pertaining to her laws, demonstrating clearly what is necessary for the preservation of our color.

The white people of America demonstrated thoroughly their sacred consideration for humanity in laying down four hundred thousand of their invaluable lives and millions upon millions of dollars in the destruction of the institution of American slavery, for which they will have the undying gratitude of the

colored man, as he is now placed on a free and intelligent basis, enabling them to redeem their entire race from a condition of barbarism, as exists with them outside of American territory.

The result of that war and these subsequent years of peaceful condition and consideration for human equality has established between the two races a confidence that should lead to a peaceable and just solution, of equal importance to both white and colored people.

Freedom and education develops in the black man the same high standard of science and intellect as is developed in the white man. Nature endows them with the same physical perfection.

What means to us the attainment of our highest standard of intellectual, physical and moral perfection, as a white race, is, as nature demands, total exclusion of the negro blood.

To them as a progressive black race, of equal intellect and physical development, the exclusion of white blood is necessary.

Now, the question seems simple enough for the broad-minded intellects of both the whites and the blacks. The peace and future welfare of both depend upon it. There is no requirement for the services or suggestions of philanthropic enthusiasts, inspired by sentimentality or economy. We must avoid a "race war" of extermination in our midst and provide for separate territory, in ancestral Africa, or elsewhere, where the negro will be enabled to develop an independent African nation of equality.

In America to-day there are hundreds of thousands of colored men and women, equally intelligent, humane and in sympathy with their natural-born brethren, to take up the

work of reorganizing, elevating and shaping the proper destiny of their race. It means to them, through the co-operation of the whites, a much less undertaking than we, as white, educated Americans, have already assumed in educating and providing means of support for the millions upon millions of low, degraded, neglected and matured unfortunate beings shipped here from foreign countries, where their condition was vastly worse than that of the American slave.

The more enlightend becomes the condition of the negro the stronger will be his sense of gratitude for the American people and their wisdom.

The sympathies of the people of America, both white and black, have been appealed to in behalf of the few American negroes endeavoring to found the Republic of Liberia,

the little nation on the west coast of Africa. This experiment of the American Colonization Society has undoubtedly been very discouraging, owing to the meagre knowledge they had relative to the resources and climatic conditions of that country, as suitable to the physical condition of the negro. Besides, many dishonest practices have been more or less responsible for the possible defeat of success, subjecting the colonists to desperate and destructive conditions, such as pioneers of civilization have and ever will be subjected to.

It is within the possibility of American intelligence, energy, determination and wealth to locate, investigate and secure a territory where the African race can reach an elevation to which they are entitled, saving them, as well as the American people, the disturbances that will naturally arise in event of their remaining and increasing in our midst.

The efforts of a few men of our present generation with the characteristics of Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison and Henry Clay, who were at one time presidents of the American Colonization Society, would reduce this race problem to a practical solution in short order.

## CHAPTER XI.

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THE DECISIVE action taken by our country on the question of Chinese restriction has been an example of the wisdom shown not only in the protection of the positions of domestic help, labor in our outside fields, factories, canneries, foundries, and many other vocations of lucrative employment, but has possibly prevented contamination with the blood of this inferior race.

The very same evils and disturbances of society developed in America through this

Mongolian race will come to us with the introduction of the Japanese. They will seek the very same positions the Chinese have been compelled to vacate, sounding the same death-knell to the ambition of the industrial classes of our American people, lowering both the dignity of work and its compensation, inconsistent with the welfare of our free-born Americans.

Then again, the Japanese race concede the superiority mentally and physically of our white American race, developed through the intermingling of the blood of all white nations and, in consequence, are tending not only to our American education and customs but also to inter-marrying with our white race, which will, owing to their dwarfed stature, their Mongolian features and copper color, taint our American blood with a most undesirable element.

Now, Americans, our physical condition is of the utmost importance to us. As it is we have numberless defects to eradicate, the result of a total disregard of physical strength and beauty. Our American system of development of the intellect regardless of a like physical perfection is a crime against nature, and will lead to the discouragement of the undertakings of the American people and to their deterioration and destruction.

Whenever the American press records the marriage of an American man or woman to one of the Mongolian race, regardless of their intelligence or rank, how our sense of American refinement is shocked. With a repugnant shudder we instantly consign this member, whom we consider utterly void of all sense of appreciation of our white American family, to the consuming influence of the Mongolian

blood, thereby saving our race from contamination through this unnatural alliance. Such should be our American consideration and protection for our nation, and fortunate for both our physical and moral welfare is the fact that nature responds as she does against the sacrifice of these members of our society who will violate our laws of self-protection and progress.

As Americans our first consideration is due to those of our kind. To lift our American youth from conditions unbecoming our sense of descency it is the natural duty of our American missionaries to devote their time, efforts, love and ambition to bettering the condition of the many unfortunate beings living neglected within the boundary lines of our own country, who can be restored to a respectable and valued position in society.

To-day thousands of our fairest sons and daughters of America are devoting their time, wealth and refined natures exclusively to Christianizing and elevating those whom they deem the "unfortunate heathens" of other races and lands. Note the untiring devotion of those who are sustaining the Chinese missions in our midst. According to the laws of the Chinese Empire and the laws of the United States the unity of these two races is positively prohibited. Consequently, when our refined, intelligent and Christian people volunteer their charity for the education and advancement of this race in America, who are here for the one purpose of carrying to their own land such spoils as fall into their hands, they are committing a grievous wrong to the members of their own nation.

Our American girls and mothers, who are devoting their time to the education of the Chinese, must realize that this neat, intelligent and gentlemanly Chinese youth, their ideal, developed through the influence of their refined natures, constant association and teaching, must, sooner or later, return to his own land, carrying with him that which belongs, by all the sacred laws of love and humanity, to your own children.

There is not a white boy in America, American at heart, who does not watch your devotion to these aliens with a jealous eye and with earnest longings for that same influence and encouragement, which would make of them clean, descent, gentlemanly and devoted promoters of virtue, home and happiness.

American charity's first consideration is our American field and subjects, whose life-

blood is to develop and perpetuate our highest order of humanity.

With the same self-sacrificing, unflinching and steadfnst purpose of the sectarian missionary, who goes to the wilds of foreign countries intent upon adding to the number of his religious sect, we must, as Americans, enlist the same religious zeal in uniting our American race, void of contention, religious or otherwise. Then will we serve the best interest of our fellowman, our country and our Creator.

## CHAPTER XII.

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In concluding this little book, the first attempt of the writer to preserve these conclusions, derived at through observation, it is his purpose to arouse the minds of the young members of American society to the necessity of accepting only such conclusions relative to the interests of our people and our government as they have personally investigated, thereby developing their practical abilities, which is the only means of making one self-dependent and successful. Young

American people, of education and culture, must value practical preparation for life in preference to the money that will purchase advantages, as the loss of money or its value leaves the unfortunate and those dependent upon him without means of support to become slave-like subordinates to those who do understand the practical laws of society and nature.

## Young Americans:

THE author solicits correspondence from the young minds of America, inspired by the few ideas he has embodied in this little book. Its wide margins are for notes while reading. Those notes will be reproduced in an extensive edition, under cover of this title page, if mailed to

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